

between the British Museum and that of Maidstone. There is also a fair map, on which the ship's course during the cruise is traced. This was as follows:—Sydney to Norfolk Island, thence to Niue or Savage Island, the Samoa group, the Friendly group (from Vavau, already mentioned, in the north to Tongataboo in the south), then to the Feejees and across to Anatom, then northward through the New Hebrides and Banks Islands to Santa Cruz, thence to some half dozen of the Solomon group, back again to Eramango in the New Hebrides, and thence by the Loyalty Islands and New Caledonia to Sydney. The book has the great merit of an Index.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*On a new Species of Bubaline (Alcelaphus tora) from Abyssinia.*

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

THE British Museum in the early part of the year received a young specimen of a Bubaline from Abyssinia, which bore so much resemblance to the Caama from South Africa that I did not venture to describe it as a distinct species until I should receive more materials. The Museum has just received the skin &c. and the skeletons of adult specimens of both sexes of this animal, which proves to be a most distinct and well-marked species.

These animals were sent to the Museum under the name of "Tora" or "Thora" (for the word is spelt in both ways); I therefore propose to call it *Alcelaphus tora*.

#### *Alcelaphus tora.*

Bright pale bay; rump, inside of ears, and hinder side of legs whitish brown; tail with a tuft of black bristles. Horns slender, expanded, and rather recurved at the tip; of the female slender.

*Hab.* Abyssinia (Dembelas).

The horns are slender compared with the other species of *Alcelaphus*, and have some relation to those of the Sassayby, or *Damalis lunatus*; but it has the long slender skull of *Alcelaphus*. The young specimen, which appears to be a male, has shorter and thicker horns than the two adults more lately received.

The male of the Tora (*Alcelaphus tora*) has a large, round, convex tuft, about the size of a penny piece or larger, of darker hair in front of each eye. This tuft is marked, but not so distinctly, in the head of the young male and adult female. I do not find any such tuft in the head of the male Bubaline in the Museum, which was for many years alive in the Zoological Gardens; but the hair of the sides of the head in front of the eyes is longer than on the rest of the face.

A young specimen of the Caama is figured, from a living specimen in the Earl of Derby's park, in the 'Knowsley Menagerie.'

The species of *Alcelaphus* may be thus tabulated:—

- a. Animal, including the inside of the ears and rump, uniform brown, with a few black hairs on the underside of the tuft of the tail. *A. bubalis* (the Bubale). North Africa.
- b. Animal, including the rump, pale brown above, separated from the pale beneath by a well-defined straight line on the sides; inside of ears white; end of tail black. *A. Lichtensteinii* (the Godonko). Eastern Africa (Peters's 'Mossambique').
- c. Animal brown; inside of ears, rump, and back of legs whitish.
  - \* Face, dorsal line, and outside of limbs brown, like the rest of the animal; end of tail black. Horns diverging. *A. tora* (the Tora). Abyssinia.
  - \*\* Sides of the head, dorsal line, outside of limbs, and end of tail black. Horns thick, erect. *A. caama* (the Caama). South Africa.

The British Museum has a pair of horns sent by Mr. Fraser from Tunis, which Mr. Blyth has described and figured as *Boselaphus major* (P. Z. S. 1869, p. 53, f. A, 1 & 2); and he says it has black marks above the hoof: but I have never seen this animal in the perfect state; and the horns are very like those of the common Bubale.

*On Rhopalorhynchus Kröyeri, a new Genus and Species of Pycnogonida.* By JAMES WOOD-MASON, of Queen's College, Oxford.

Much difference of opinion has prevailed with regard to the systematic position of the Pycnogonida, as to whether they should be classed with the Crustacea or with the Arachnida. By one set of naturalists (including Johnston, Milne-Edwards, De Quatrefages, Kröyer, and Dana) they have been placed with the Crustacea; by another, including Latreille, Erichson, Gerstäcker, and Huxley—who separates them, as well as the Tardigrada and Pentastomida, from the typical Arachnida (spiders, mites, and ticks) as an aberrant order—with the Arachnida. Dr. Anton Dohrn\*, who has recently studied the embryology of these animals, finds that they are in no way related to the Arachnida, that they resemble the Crustacea in having a naupliiform first developmental stage, but that from this point the course of development ceases to exhibit any thing in common with that of the Crustacea. Under these circumstances I have thought it better to call the *cheliceræ*, *palps*, and *accessory legs* (= mandibles and first and second pairs of maxillæ of Kröyer) of those who range the Pycnogonida with the Arachnida, *the first, second, and third pairs of cephalic appendages* respectively, thus avoiding the use of terms implying affinities and homologies that may not in reality exist.

RHOPALORHYNCHUS †, gen. nov., Wood-Mason.

Corpus lineare, gracillimum, annulis thoracis perdistinctis, cylin-

\* Jenaische Zeitschrift, 1869.

† ῥόπαλον, clava; ῥύγχος, rostrum.